SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Anandapura.

THE POND OF THE MAHANTI MATHA.

This pond is situated in a very attractive spot about 2 miles to the north-east of Ānandapura. It is very large and well-built with steps of laterite blocks. It appears to be a monument of the Keḷadi dynasty and deserves, on account of its beautiful surroundings, to be conserved. The cost of renovation, too, would not be high since it is almost intact. A few minor measures may enhance its economic value also since it is provided with a sluice through which water is said to have been once irrigating the lands of Mallandūr. The rank vegetation growing here and there in the area may be cleared. The large tree growing in the south-western corner of the pond should immediately be cut down.

Hosagunda.

ĪŚVARA TEMPLE.

The Īśvara temple at Hosagunda is built in the Nāḍkalsi style by the Śāntaras and has a graceful appearance. It has become very much dilapidated owing to the fact that the village is far removed from it and that the villagers are generally loth to come to the jungle-clad surroundings of the temple. If the jungle could be cleared, they would perhaps have no objection to revive worship in the temple. The large tree that is growing right against the south wall of the temple must immediately be brought down. The wall slabs have been dislodged by the roots of trees and other vegetation. The roof and the flooring require general repairs.

Gauja.

GAUTAMĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

The Gautamēśvara temple at Gauja appears to date from about the Rāshṭrakūṭa period and deserves to be preserved in its original form as far as possible. As it is, it consists of the garbhagriha only with no protection above. It is learnt that an estimate has been prepared to re-build the temple, dismantling its apsidal cell. The apsidal plan is peculiar and should not be interfered with. The construction of a mukhamaṇṭapa may be permitted as also a roof for the temple.

Belgami.

KĒDARĒŚVARA TEMPLE—II CLASS.

At the time of inspection the temple premises were in a very unsatisfactory state. People had converted the institution into a dharmaśāla, using indiscriminately the

premises for cooking purposes. Travellers had carved their names here and there on the polished pillars of the mukhamaṇṭapa. Some of the names have been carved very recently. The surroundings were in a very dirty condition. The temple is a second class monument and the following measures of conservation appear to be absolutely necessary :—

1. A compound wall and a gate securely lockable may be provided.
2. The ugly mud walls of the Nandi shrine must be removed.
3. It is said that the ceiling of the Prabhudēva temple is very leaky. This may be looked into.
4. The dilapidated structure to the south of the temple area may be examined with a view to making it useful as a kitchen and store.
5. The thick chunam coating in the inside of the temple may be carefully and slowly scraped off. The outer walls and the towers may be cleared of their mortar coating and the slab joints may be pointed with cement suitably coloured so as to match with the slabs.
6. The mahādvāra has become much ruined owing to neglect. Some of the pillars are out of plumb. They may be set right and a gate provided. Its tiled roof may be replaced by a better one, preferably of stone, if the weight will not be too much.
7. The roof of the main temple is said to be leaky in some places. The leaky portions may be cement-pointed.
8. In the south-east corner of the temple area a person is said to have been buried about 15 years ago. Instructions may be given to his relatives to exhume the body and bury it elsewhere.
9. The Archak of the temple may be given strict instructions not to allow the people to foul the place and use the premises as a musafirkhana. A board declaring the monument to be a protected one may be put up prominently in front of the temple.

THE BHĒRUṆḌĒŚVARA PILLAR.

During the course of constructing the size stone platform for the new Bhēruṇḍa image, the inscription on the east base of the pillar has been entirely covered up. It is necessary that the inscription should be made visible.

Transverse cracks have sprung up both at the bottom of the pillar and at the top. It is difficult to think that the weight at the top will not force it to come down. The newly given steel hoops and the steel supports may not be enough to save the pillar from falling down. Minute examination by the P.W.D. seems to be necessary.

The smaller inscription that stands a little distance to the south-west of the pillar may be carefully removed from there and set up near the platform of the Bhēruṇḍa pillar.

TRIPURĀNTAKA TEMPLE.

1. The basement of the temple to the south of the mukhamaṇṭapa has recently been repaired and its platform is paved with cement. The smooth surface of the pavement requires to be made rough and coloured to match the stone.

2. The flooring of the mukhamaṇṭapa and navaraṅga may be made even.

3. The slabs of the walls have been pointed with cement but the colour of the cement does not match the colour of the slabs. The cement may therefore be scraped off carefully and the joints again pointed with cement coloured to match the neighbouring slabs.

4. The walls may be cleaned of all dust and patination and restored to their original colour.

5. The two pillars on the jagali of the eastern porch of the mukhamaṇṭapa seem to be out of plumb and leaning to one side. They may be examined and the porch strengthened so that it may act as a buttress to the pillars.

6. The southern beam of the above porch is cracked. It may be examined and, if necessary, replaced by another. If any roof is proposed to be constructed for the porch, care should be taken that it will not add undue weight to the structure.

7. The basement all round the temple may be made even and paved with cement as has been done on the south side of the mukhamaṇṭapa. The dentil mouldings, however, should be left visible.

8. The outer walls of the temple seem to be out of plumb in many places, particularly to the north of the Vishṇu shrine where a vertical crack has sprung up in the wall. The walls may be examined and, if necessary, re-built where they are out of plumb. While re-building them original materials should be used as far as possible. No size stones should be used.

9. Several of the images inside the temple have been restored in an ugly way. The cement restoration of their broken parts may be removed very carefully.

10. The *bilva* trees to the east of the temple, the tamarind trees to the south and the tree to the west should all be cut down and the premises made clean.

11. The two houses to the south of the temple as also one or two houses to the west may be acquired and dismantled so that there may be a large open yard in front of the temple to the south and more open space to the west. In the front yard may be preserved the several images lying in a neglected condition in various parts of the village.

12. A compound wall may be put up all round the temple including the open area mentioned above.

13. If possible, the thick brick roof of the temple may be examined with a view to reduce its weight.

14. Some of the navaraṅga ceiling slabs have sprung lengthwise cracks. They may be examined.

15. The total cost of attending to all the items mentioned above may come up to Rs. 10,000. It may be spread over two or three years, the repairs of the temple proper being taken up in the first instance.

SŌMĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

The Sōmēśvara temple is generally intact. But some minor repairs are necessary to improve its appearance. The area consisting of the temple and the fields around may be enclosed with a railing all round. A door may be provided for the navaraṅga doorway. The trees and plants growing by the side of the walls and between the wall slabs may be removed and the joints cement-pointed with cement coloured to match the stones. No private buildings may be permitted to be constructed near the temple. The yard in front of the temple may be levelled up and converted into a playground for the children of the school. The steps leading up to the temple may be improved and the jagali set right. The flooring of the navaraṅga requires to be made even. One of the sukhanāsi ceiling slabs is cracked. It may be examined.

KĀLIKĀDĒVĪ TEMPLE.

The slabs of the outer walls are out of plumb and require re-setting in several places, the joints being properly cement-pointed.

NĪLAKAṆṬHĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

The outer walls and basement of the temple are out of plumb in many places and are overgrown with rank vegetation. They may be set right.

ONAKEHOṆḌADA-BASAVAṆṆA TEMPLE.

The structure has become very much dilapidated, the outer walls and the tower having collapsed beyond all possibility of being renovated without very heavy cost. The images in the vicinity may be removed to the compound of the Tripurāntaka temple.

IMAGES LYING IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE VILLAGE.

All these may be removed to the compound of the Tripurāntaka temple and preserved. In a backyard called Kammārara-hittalu, there are two beautiful images of a Yakshi and a male attendant which require to be immediately removed to a place of protection. In the *kaṇa* or *hittalu* belonging to Gurupāda Gauḍa, there are lying neglected some good images of a Nāga couple intertwining. They may also be preserved in the compound of the Tripurāntaka temple.

Talagunda.

VĪRABHADRA TEMPLE.

An image of Vīrabhadra which appears to have been originally worshipped in the temple is now lying buried in the open verandah behind the temple. It is a good piece which is worthy of being preserved in the maṇṭapa of the temple.

PRANAVĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

The temple has been renovated and a low compound wall has been put up. All the stray images in the neighbourhood may be collected and preserved in the compound. The temple enclosure may be kept clean and made tidy, the lantana and other trees growing up here and there being cleared. The level of the open yard in front of the temple is higher than that of the flooring of the temple. Rain water may thus enter the temple unless prevented by suitable drainage in front of the doorway. The famous Kadamba inscription pillar seems to be slanting a little to the south-east. It may be examined and the pillar set right if necessary.

Bandalike.

BASTI.

The basti is a good example of the fully developed Chālukyan style and is well worthy of preservation as an Ancient Monument under Class III. The premises may be cleared of all vegetation and the fallen slabs of the walls and ceilings restored to their original places. The joints of the slabs may be cement-pointed. The roof requires to be made water-proof and the flooring to be made even and cement-pointed.

SŌMĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

This is an ornate structure containing some very beautiful screens and doorways of the twelfth century. It is completely a Chālukyan structure worthy of preservation under Class III of the Ancient Monuments. The outer walls have become out of plumb in several places and the beams and ceiling slabs have become dislodged here and there. The roof and the flooring require general repairs. The thick vegetation growing on the temple and in the vicinity must be cut down and the temple surroundings made neat and tidy.

TRIMŪRTI TEMPLE.

This temple is a triple-celled structure of the Chālukyan period and deserves to be preserved as a monument of Class III. The surroundings may be cleared of the jungle and the teak trees planted in front may be cut down. The towers and roof as also the flooring of the temple require general repairs. The slabs of the walls have to be re-set in some places, the joints being properly cement-pointed. The ground around the temple may be levelled up and made neat.

Chikkamagadi.

KALLĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

Many of the ceiling slabs have come down as also some of the slabs belonging to the outer walls. They require to be re-set and the temple surroundings cleared of all rubbish. Cooking inside the temple premises may be forbidden.

JAIN BASTI.

The basti is generally intact and it will not cost much to effect some minor repairs. The vegetation on the roof and in the neighbourhood may be cleared and the plants growing on the monument may be cut down. The roof requires general repairs. The premises should be levelled up. If possible, a compound wall may be constructed. The temple may be included in Class III of the protected list.

Malavalli.

PILLAR INSCRIPTION.

The platform that has recently been constructed at the base of the pillar requires to be lowered down by about a foot and a half since it has hidden from view about 13 letters in each line of the inscription. The base of the pillar is lying in the drain to the south-east of the Kallēśvara temple. If possible it is desirable, to get it joined to the pillar and secured by iron hoops, care being taken not to damage the inscription.

Kubatur.

KAIṬABHĒŚVARA TEMPLE—II Class.

The temple is a fine monument of the Chālukyan style hailing from about the 11th century A.D. It is an ancient monument of the second class and deserves to be carefully preserved. The following points of conservation may be suggested :—

1. It may be provided with an ancient monument board.

2. It may be provided with a compound wall inclusive of the smaller temples and running at a distance of about 30 yards on the west. Against the west wall may be built a line of brick buildings consisting of the priest's quarters, the pākaśālā, a store room and an extra room, the priest being forbidden from using the Pārvatī shrine as his dwelling place thereafter. Since the temple is in a jungle and a person is needed for its protection, it is necessary that the priest should live in an out-house. The temple has been previously attacked by robbers.

3. The mud walls in the western part of the building and on its south-east may be completely removed, opening to view the garbhagṛiha doorway.

4. The floor of the maṇṭapa which is paved only in the central aisle may be provided with concrete flooring, the stone slabs being pointed with coloured cement.

5. The original bull was broken and removed some years ago. A new one may be provided. If possible, the unbroken fine bull in the ruined Pañchaliṅgēśvara temple at Belgāmi which belongs to the same school and period may be brought over and installed in the square of the maṇṭapa just to the east of the central ceiling.

6. The whitewash and soot on the ceilings and pillars may be carefully removed without damage to the carvings or the polish.

7. The tower may be cleared of all plants, the old mortar work scraped off and the joints of the stones pointed with cement coloured to match the stones.

8. The dilapidated and ugly-looking vacant modern structure to the south-east of the temple may be dismantled and the ground levelled up.

9. The compound should be levelled and properly furnished with drainage to lead off water.

10. The wood work inside the garbhagriha may be completely removed. The temple may be provided with movable lampstands and a thin steel rod for suspending the water vessel over the linga.

It is learnt that the temple has about Rs. 1,500 as reserve fund.

PĀRŚVANĀTHA BASTI.

The basti is a structure of the Chālukyan times having some well carved images. For the sake of these images the following points of conservation are suggested :—

1. The ceiling slabs which have gone out of plumb here and there may be set right and the roof generally repaired and made waterproof.

2. A lockable wooden door may be provided in the place of the existing one which has become useless.

3. The flooring may be generally repaired.

4. A Jain Archak may be appointed to look after the monument.

5. The basti may be included in Class III for purposes of protection.

6. It is learnt that the institution used to enjoy several inam lands. Worship may be restored, if possible.

7. The images in the compound deserve to be better preserved.

RĀMĒŚVARA TEMPLE.

The Rāmēśvara temple is almost intact. Only the surroundings require to be made neat and tidy. The institution may be placed in Class III for purposes of conservation, since it happens to be a genuine monument of the Rāshṭrakūṭa period.

Bharangi.

BASTI.

The structure is almost intact. It may be considered if it is possible to encourage some Jain priest to offer worship in the basti.

KALLEŚVARA TEMPLE.

The temple is very much dilapidated, its outer walls having collapsed in several places. The villagers may be encouraged to renovate it.

BANAŚANKARĪ TEMPLE.

Three of the images in this temple, *viz.*, Nos. 1, 3 and 4 from the left of the row, are worthy of being preserved in a museum, or looked after carefully in case there should be any difficulty in removing them to a museum. For the time being the temple may be generally repaired and a local person, preferably the Patel or the Shanbhog, instructed to look after them well. The surroundings may be cleared of all vegetation. The roof of the temple requires to be made waterproof.

Kuppagadde.

ĪŚVARA TEMPLE.

1. The temple is sufficiently intact having been repaired about five years ago. But there has been put up an ugly zinc sheet roofing above the mukhamaṇṭapa. It must be removed and the original roof repaired to prevent rain water from soaking through the ceilings.

2. Several of the ceiling slabs are cracked and require to be examined and cement-pointed.

3. Cooking inside the open maṇṭapa should strictly be forbidden. An ancient monument board may be supplied and set up.

4. The plants growing on the walls, etc., of the temple should be cleared. The priest may be asked to look after such work occasionally.

5. The surroundings have a thick growth of lantana and some trees. These may be cut down and the place made neat and tidy.

Udri.

DILAPIDATED ĪŚVARA TEMPLE.

This temple stands to the north-east of the village and is so much ruined that it is impossible to renovate it. Even the single cell that is standing now is about to collapse. But its architectural members consisting of pillars, pilasters, doorways, etc., may be removed to a safe place since they show good workmanship.

JAIN BASTI.

This stands to the west of the village. It is almost intact and is in need of certain minor measures of conservation. Some of the ceilings have sprung cracks, particularly the central ceiling and the one to its north. These may be examined and set right. The roof may be repaired and made water-proof. The front part of the temple and the surroundings may be cleared of all vegetation. The plants growing on the walls and tower may be cut down and the slab joints cement-pointed. The inscription stone lying to the south-east of the temple may be set up properly so that its letters may not get damaged. The front wall of the temple may be repaired.

ŚIVA TEMPLE.

This temple is situated about a hundred yards to the east of the basti mentioned above. It requires a concrete roof and the slabs of the walls need to be cement-pointed at the joints. The surroundings should be made neat and tidy.

LAKSHMĪNĀRĀYAṆA TEMPLE.

This temple stands about a hundred yards to the south-east of the Śiva temple. As it is, it consists of a single cell which has recently been repaired and provided with a doorway. Worship may be restored in the temple.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF MONUMENTS.

[*Based on the Reports of the Sub-Division Officers.*]

The annual reports in respect of the repairs and maintenance of ancient monuments have been received only from the Mysore, Chitaldrug, Kolar, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts. The Sub-Division Officers of the other districts have not so far forwarded their inspection reports.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Chitaldrug Sub-Division.

The Rock-cut temple at Rāmadurga and the Edicts of Aśōka in Siddāpur, Moḷakālmuru Taluk, are both reported to be in good condition.

Davangere Sub-Division.

The ancient monuments in this sub-division are as under :—

1. Hariharēśvara temple, Harihar—I class.
2. Basti, Heggere—II class.